


## LIVINGSTON

C. H. Frith, of Brodhead, was in our town Tuesday.—S. E. Hellard, of Mt. Vernon, was here between trains, Monday.—Dr. Pennington, of London, was here Sunday to see Mrs. Jim Jones, who has been very sick.—Mrs. John Mullins, of Berea, visited Mrs. G. D. Cook, Sunday and Monday.—We understand that L. H. Davis has purchased Lee Mullins' stock of goods, and Mullins will retire from the goods business.—Mrs. J. D. Carlin and daughter, of Lebanon, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Catlin, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Baker, of Mt. Vernon, visited Mrs. Baker's father, Daniel Ponder, Sunday.—C. C. Davis, of Mt. Vernon, was here Sunday for a few hours.—What has become of the Boone Way man? Haven't seen anything of him for quite a while. Drop us a line J. M.—Mrs. S. E. Hellard, of Mt. Vernon, was in our town latter part of last week.—Mrs. G. T. Hellard visited relatives in Mt. Vernon latter part of last week.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Higgins have returned from a week's visit with relatives at Pittsburg.—Mrs. W. M. Falias and children have returned from Louisville, after a few days' visit with relatives.—Miss Robt. Mattingly and children, of Covington, are visiting relatives here this week.—Leslie Rambo has mumps and is quite sick.—Miss Sallie Cook, of Jellico, is visiting her cousin, Miss Lydia Cook.—C. M. Griffin has moved his family back to our town.—J. M. Fenwell has been quite sick for a few days, but at present he is able to be at his post.—We believe, when congress gets through with the "Boose" question, we will have booseless days.—Judge L. W. Bethurum, of Mt. Vernon, was here between trains, Tuesday.—Dr. and Mrs. R. G. Webb, were called a few days ago to Burning Springs Clay County, on account of the death of the Drs. father.—Everett Mullins, of Mt. Vernon, was here between trains, Monday.—Rockcastle River has been out of its banks, and Tuesday it began to look like would reach the danger stage. It put the L. & N. pump out of commission and several families had to move out of their houses.—F. W. Oakley, of Ravenna, was in to visit his family Tuesday. He will move them to Ravenna in a few days.—Mrs. David Smith has been quite sick but is better at this writing.—Miss Ella Mae Blanford, who has been quite sick of measles is much better.—J. P. E. Drummond, who had the misfortune to get one of his legs broken, and who has been in the hospital at London, Ky., for about two months, came home Tuesday walking on crutches.—A dog bit the little child of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Griffin, in the face a few days ago, which caused the little one a great deal of suffering but is much better now.—At last the snow has disappeared and we again look on old mother earth as we have wanted to see her for the past seven weeks. Some fellow once said: "Oh, the beautiful snow," but where is that fellow now?—Closing day is being observed by all in our little town. We believe everyone is willing to make any sacrifice that the Government will ask, if needs be, to help whip the Kaiser. Anything that Uncle Sam wants, the people will be there with the goods. While there may be some among us that are half-hearted in this war for Democracy, it leads us to think of the prayer that was prayed many years ago: "Lord forgive them for they know not what they do." Judging from the work of the Red Cross and how our country stood by it, we should be proud of our people, but anyone that is not willing at this stage of the game to do his bit, or is a friend of the Kaiser, should be reported to the proper authorities and justice quickly meted out to them.—W. A. Rice was shot twice by O. N. Johnson, at Paris, Ky., Tuesday. Particulars not learned. Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Mrs. W. A. Rice and three of

his brothers went there Tuesday night.—On account of a very painful finger, we were unable to write last week and therefore had no letter in the Signal. We failed to see anything from Brodhead. Wonder if he had a sore finger too, or perhaps he has obtained a railroad guide and was trying to head us off in the Bond Issue. He claimed we were taking in the Big 4; the L. H. & St. L. and others to prove the amount we made. We will say in the outset, if we find any roads that our people have subscribed for bonds through, even though it be the Nickel Plate, the Cotton Belt, or the Texas and Pacific, we will mention it. So my friend don't get worried. We know you do not like the dope we are giving you but the doctor says take it. We have received a letter from Jarve Cook, of Wallin Creek, Ky., and he says he is in favor of the people sticking to what they promised to do for Col. James Maret, that is buying a car and making the Colonel a present of it. He says after he has worked without ceasing for years to get the Boone Way on the map, and now that the road is almost completed, he thinks now is the time to show J. M. our appreciation for what he has done. He said for his part he would give \$10.00 to start the ball rolling. Hurrah for you Jarve. Now if all will put their shoulder to the wheel and roll, it will not be long until our old friend J. M. can have a car to ride in and will not have to walk over the road that he worked so hard to help build, and besides, if there is some one we wish to honor or do a favor let's do it while he lives. This would do more good than wreaths, or a free monument after a man is gone. If we wish to do some one a kindness let's do it while they live, for the dead need nothing.

**DREADFUL COUGH CURED**  
A severe cold is often followed by a rough cough for which Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven especially valuable. Mrs. F. W. Olsen, Marvill, Mo., writes: "About two years ago my little boy, Jean, caught a severe cold and coughed dreadfully for days. I tried a number of cough medicines but nothing did him any good until I gave him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieved his cough right away and before he had finished taking one bottle he was cured. I think it just fine for children."



**Shoulders All Baking Cares**  
When CALUMET comes in, all baking troubles take quick leave. You go right ahead and mix up baking materials, for biscuits, cakes—anything without fear of uncertainty. Calumet makes you forget failure.

**CALUMET BAKING POWDER**  
is the most popular because it does give most perfect results. It has the best demand because it is the most dependable. The fact that it is the best seller proves that it is the best. A trial will convince you that there is none "just as good." Buy a can—if you are not satisfied take it back and get your money back.

Calumet contains only such ingredients as have been approved officially by the U. S. Food Authorities.

You are when you buy it.  
You are when you use it.

**HIGHEST QUALITY  
HIGHEST AWARDS**

## EARLY HISTORY OF KENTUCKY RECALLED

Interesting Paper Read At the Meeting of the Circuit Judges.

BY JUDGE B. J. BETHURUM

The following interesting paper by Judge B. J. Bethurum, of Somerset, dealing with a time in Kentucky's history when the State was in turmoil over an act of the Legislature extending the time for stay of collection by replevin from one to two years, was read by Judge Bethurum at a meeting of Circuit Judges of the State held recently in Louisville.

The article was as follows:

The subject of this address perhaps may not impress the judges as being wholly appropriate for discussion on an occasion of this sort. At first I doubted it, but after maturer consideration, all doubt was removed from my mind, and now I consider the stirring incidents connected with the "Old and New Court Controversy," which happened nearly 100 years ago, to be the most interesting as well as the most thrilling, of any past events connected with the history of the Commonwealth, with the possible exception or those immediately associated with the Civil War. It is therefore, a theme that should appeal to everyone interested in court procedure, and the past history of the State.

In order that the cause of this most unfortunate judicial tangle may be fully understood, it will be necessary, before entering into the discussion proper, to review briefly the financial and political history of Kentucky prior to and at the time the controversy arose.

In the years of 1817-18, the people of the State found themselves face to face with grave financial embarrassment. In fact the State itself was reeling and staggering under a heavy load of indebtedness, which it had unwisely assumed. These conditions resulted from an unfortunate inflation of the paper currency in use at that time, and from unwise banking legislation, all of which tended to force the withdrawal of the precious metals from circulation. This flurry in finances had a depressing effect upon business and commerce, and in a very short while the individual citizen found himself confronted with disaster. In order to obtain relief as quickly as possible, the people made an earnest appeal to the Legislature, which promptly responded by passing, at the 1819-20 session, laws extending the time for replevy of judgment debt from three to twelve months, and later, in obedience to greater pressure by a distressed people, extended the time for stay of collection by replevy from one to two years, and this applies to debts created both before and after the passage of the act.

The enactment of this law greatly displeased the creditor class of Kentucky, and very soon their opposition began to crystallize into definite form. They appealed to the courts for redress, and at the same time organized to create sentiment against the law among the masses of the people. The discussions in court and on the stump were both heated and acrimonious. The ordinary amenities among gentlemen were forgotten, and the State was soon lashed into a fury. Politics of the old school were, for the time, brushed aside, and a new alignment formed, composed of the Relief and Anti Relief parties.

Legislation Attacked.

The anti-relief party attacked the new legislation upon the ground that the act violated that clause of the Tenth

Section of the first Article of the Constitution of the United States which declares: "That no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." It was attacked in the celebrated case of Blair, etc., vs. Williams in which Judge Boyle, Chief Justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, later rendered the opinion, which may be found in Fourth Little, page 34. That opinion discloses that on the 12th day of November, 1819, Blair, Ingles, and Barr executed their joint promissory note to Williams for the sum of sixty dollars after date. The money not being paid when it came due, Williams, some time thereafter, brought suit upon the note in the Bourbon Circuit Court, and recovered judgment for the amount of said debt against Blair, Ingles and Barr, and, in accordance to the provisions of the act of the Legislature in question entered into a recognizance in the Clerk's office for the payment of the money at the end of two years. This recognizance Williams moved the court to quash on the alleged grounds that the act under which it was taken was repugnant both to the Federal and State Constitutions. Judge Boyle, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court, so held and accordingly quashed the recognizance. It is a lamentable fact that for this judicial act, this incorruptible Judge was shamefully traduced.

The relief party promptly appealed the case to the Court of Appeals. That court was then composed of three Judges, all of whom were appointed by the Governor "by and with the consent of the Senate." Judge John Boyle, Chief Justice, was appointed to the bench April 1, 1809, and became Chief Justice, March 10, 1810. Judge William Owsley and Judge Benjamin Mills, the other Judges, were appointed to the bench April 1812, and February, 1820, respectively. It now became the duty of these three eminent Judges to settle this litigation, and the eyes of the whole State were focused upon them. All three Judges were men of great ability, firmness and courage, and all this is amply attested by the manner in which they disposed of the legal controversy, and afterward fought for and won a vindication of their position before their people. It is useless to say that the Court of Appeals affirmed the lower court and in an opinion, aflame with wisdom and logic, declared the act in question unconstitutional and void. The State had been in a condition of unrest while the higher court considered this case. The great popular majority at that time favored the so called relief laws, and denied the power of the courts to interfere after the people, through their representatives, had said what they desired. So intense was the bitterness prevailing at the time that there were open threats of violence in the event the decision should be adverse to the popular will. The opinion of the court in Blair, etc., vs. Williams was delivered on the 8th day of October, 1823, and the other cases involving the same question were decided October 11, three days later.

Bedlam in Kentucky.

As soon as the higher court passed upon the question, bedlam broke loose in Kentucky. The adherents of the relief party were thrown into a violent rage and with the tongue of slander they denounced the judges as tyrants, who had wickedly substituted their own will for the will of the people, and denied the majority the right to rule. The judges were publicly denounced from the stump and through the press, and while this was being done, Judge Boyle, who represented the relief side of the Blair vs. Williams, filed a petition for rehearing. But the fact that no rehearing was granted, and the judgment allowed to stand in a silent and unopposed manner, the honest and the high purposes of the men who graced that great tribunal in this important period of our judicial and political history.

There followed the introduction of this foolish and highly inappropriate resolution a spirited and earnest discussion, participated in by the Hon. George Robertson, the Speaker of the House, who delivered a wonderful speech, which covered twenty-four closely printed pages of matter from which he discarded all unnecessary ornament, restrained with careful guard all tendency to flights of rhetoric, in clear and pellucid language, plain and unadorned, he laid bare the very nerve of his thought, appealing to his fellow members to return to reason and preserve the good name of the State. In spite of this earnest and patriotic appeal, on the 10th day of December, 1823, overruled the petition for rehearing.

The next in order was the campaign for the Governorship and the control of the Legislature. This was fought out in the year of 1824. Of course, the fight between the Relief and the Anti-Relief parties, and the issue was the removal of the judges from the Court of Appeals by address. The people were exceedingly angry over the decision of the Court of Appeals, and they had been led to believe that the courts had acted corruptly in passing on the question, so they indignantly rejected every appeal that was made to them by the leaders of the Anti-Relief party.

The Relief party named for Governor Joseph Desha, and for Lieutenant Governor Robert McAfee, while the Anti-Relief party put forward for Governor Christopher Tompkins and for Lieutenant Governor W. B. Blackburn. The contest was a memorable one, the Relief party winning by a large majority, and the control of both houses of the Legislature passed to them, thus assuring the Relief party absolute and undisputed mastery of the State Government with the exception of the Court of Appeals.

Before Bar Senate.

When the new lawmakers met they summoned the judges of the Court of Appeals before the bar of the Legislature to show cause why they should not be removed from office. Of course, these distinguished jurists declined to respond in person, but submitted a court (Continued on last page.)

## Thrift will Win the War

Mr. Farmer, Mrs. Housewife, Mr. Dick, Tom and Harry, Thrift is the watchword of the day. Get in line with the times! Trade at Baker's Blue Front and save money.

**SUGAR per lb. .08c**

Many other Bargains in GROCERIES, FRUITS, HARDWARE, TINWARE, CHINAWARE, HARNESS

Saddles, Paints, Wallpaper, etc.

MY PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST

**W. F. Baker**

The BLUE FRONT Opposite the COURT HOUSE

## PUBLIC SALE

I WILL ON

**Friday, March 1st, 1918**

OFFER FOR SALE to the highest bidder, my farm of about 100 acres, 1 mile east of Mt. Vernon, and known as the Miller Farm. This farm has a good residence and outbuildings, under wire fence, and well watered by three never-failing springs. Has over 800 peach and apple trees, all bearing, is located on Dixie-Boone Highway and an ideal place for any one desiring to engage extensively in fruit and stock raising.

**SECOND TRACT**, known as the old ADAMS FARM, near No. 1 Tunnel. About 60 acres, practically all under cultivation, well watered and fenced

I will also sell TWO TOWN LOTS, one on Richmond Street, 90 feet front, 235 feet deep, good barn and water. SECOND LOT on Main Street, known as Sam Davis lot, between C. C. Williams and Fritz Krueger, 40 feet front, running back to Old Main Street

**I WILL ALSO SELL THE FOLLOWING LIVE STOCK:**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>ONE STALLION.</b>                            | <b>ONE JACK,</b>                                     |
| <b>REX PEAVINE, JR.,</b>                        | Black and White Points, known as the Tom Brown Jack. |
| 15½ hands high and the sire of many good colts. |  |
| 5 2-year old Mules, broke to work.              | 3 Milch Cows.  |
| 1 Black Horse, nine years old,                  | 2 2-year-olds.                                       |
| 1 Bay Mare, 6 years old,                        | 2 Yearlings.   |
| 2 Geldings, 4 years old,                        | 1 Sucking Calf.                                      |
| 1 yearling mules.                               | 30 head of Hogs.                                     |
| 1 Bay Mare, 2 years old,                        |  |
| <b>FARMING IMPLEMENTS:</b>                      |  |
| 1 Mowing Machine, McCormick,                    | 1 Two-Horse Wagon.                                   |
| 1 Disc Harrow,                                  | 1 Spring Wagon.                                      |
| 1 Hill Side Plow,                               | 75 bbls. Corn.                                       |
| 1 A Harrow,                                     | 250 Bales Hay.                                       |

Sale of everything will take place on the Miller Farm, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M.

**TERMS OF SALE**—Farms and lots will be sold one third cash, balance in three equal payments of one, two and three years, and bearing interest from date. Live Stock will be sold on a credit of 6 months with approved surety and bearing legal interest from date until paid.

**H. C. JONES,**  
Auctioneer.

**W. A. McKENZIE,**  
MT. VERNON, KY.

### GETTING RID OF COLDS.

The easiest and quickest way to get rid of a cold is to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This preparation has been in use for many years and its value fully proven. No matter what remedy you use, however, care must be taken not to contract a second cold before you have recovered from the first one, and there is serious danger of this. A man of middle age or older should go to bed and stay in bed until fully recovered. It is better to lay in bed three days at

the start than three days later on.

**STAY RIGHT  
BE RIGHT  
BY  
KEEPING RIGHT  
ON  
TIME.**

You can do this by having  
**J. C. MOORE**  
THE JEWELER  
Do your Watch and Clock  
Repairing  
Work Guaranteed  
Cox Bldg. Opp. Court House

### INDIGESTION.

Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets as directed for indigestion, and you will soon forget about your stomach troubles. Try it.

**L. W. BETHURUM**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
MT. VERNON, KY.  
Will practice in all the courts.  
Office on Church Street



THE "LITTLE COLONEL." The Boone Way man is back from the Falls city, where he was looked after and entertained by the Louisville Automobile Club and his dispatcher friend L. G. Falin of the L. & N., and his namesake "little Colonel" Maret Falin, of which he will have a few words to say in next issue of the Signal.







# \$5.50 LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL

Daily By Mail  
(Not Sunday)

## Mt. Vernon Signal

Your Home Paper and the Best Known  
Daily Newspaper of This Section.

An Excellent Combination!

Subscription orders at this combined rate may be  
sent to the office of the SIGNAL  
or to **C. V. COX**, the Courier-Journal agent.

A COMPLETE LINE OF  
SCHOOL TABLETS  
STATIONARY  
DRUGGIST SUNDRIES  
ALL STAPLE PATENTS

**TANLAC  
AND  
VINOL**

BRING US YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS  
To Please You, Please Us

**R. H. MILLER**  
LEADING DRUGGIST  
MT. VERNON, KY. Phone 39

## Handy Kitchen Utensils



that save time and labor and  
do the work better, are quite  
a feature in our varied and  
complete stock of Hardware.  
We have everything for  
kitchen use in the line of  
Pots, Pans, Kettles, Cutlery,  
Brushes, Knives, Meat Chop-  
pers, etc., and a good many  
little articles that we are  
showing are recently intro-  
duced novelties that should  
be in your home.

**C. C. COX**

Mt. Vernon, Opposite  
Ky. Court House

## MT. VERNON GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOL

### TEN FACTS:

- Eight well-trained teachers in literary depart-  
ment.
- Moral town.
- Real "School Spirit."
- Daily Devotional Exercises in each room.
- Band.
- Chorus work.
- Literary Societies.
- High ideals.
- Free tuition to county graduates and teachers  
doing High School work.
- Good board can be secured at 50 cents per  
day and up.

Second Term Begins Jan. 21, 1918.

For other information, write, D. H. LYON, Principal.

## HELP TO SAVE FOOD

President Calls Upon All Loyal  
Americans to Unite  
in Campaign

Suggestions of Food Administration  
Will Enable the United States to  
Meet Great Responsibility If Prompt  
Action Is Taken, Declares President.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Following is  
text of President Wilson's food-saving  
proclamation:

Many causes have contributed to  
create the necessity for a more intensive  
effort on the part of our people  
to save food in order that we may sup-  
ply our associates in the war with the  
sustenance vitally necessary to them  
in these days of privation and stress.  
The reduced productivity of Europe  
because of the large diversion of man-  
power to the war, the partial failure  
of harvests and the elimination of the  
most distant markets for foodstuffs  
through the destruction of shipping,  
places the burden of their subsistence  
very largely on our shoulders.

The food administration has formu-  
lated suggestions which, if followed,  
will enable us to meet this great re-  
sponsibility.

In order that we may reduce our con-  
sumption of wheat and wheat products  
by thirty per cent—a reduction impera-  
tively necessary to provide the sup-  
ply for overseas—wholesalers, jobbers  
and retailers should purchase and re-  
sell to their customers only seventy  
per cent of the amounts used in 1917.  
All manufacturers of alimentary pastes,  
biscuits, crackers, pastry and bread-  
fast cereals should reduce their pur-  
chases and consumption of wheat and  
wheat flour to seventy per cent of  
their 1917 requirements, and all bakers  
of bread and rolls to eighty per cent  
of their current requirements. Con-  
sumers should reduce their purchases  
of wheat products for home prepara-  
tion to at least seventy per cent of  
those of last year, or, when buying  
bread, should purchase mixed cereals  
products from the bakers.

### Substitute Potatoes.

To provide sufficient cereal food,  
houses, public eating places, dealers  
and manufacturers should substitute  
potatoes, vegetables, corn, barley, peas  
and rice products, and the mixed cereal  
bread and other products of the  
bakers which contains an admixture  
of other cereals.

In order that consumption may be  
restricted to this extent, Mondays and  
Wednesdays should be observed as  
wheatless days each week, and one  
meal each day should be observed as  
a wheatless meal.

In both homes and public eating  
places, in order to reduce the consump-  
tion of meat, pork and sweet products,  
Tuesdays should be observed as meat-  
less days in each week, one meatless  
meal should be observed in each day;  
while, in addition, Saturday in each  
week should further be observed as a  
day upon which to eliminate pork.

A continued economy in the use of  
sugar will be necessary until later in  
the year.

It is imperative that all waste and  
unnecessary consumption of all sorts  
of foodstuffs should be rigidly elimi-  
nated.

The maintenance of the health and  
strength of our own people is vitally  
necessary at this time, and there  
could be no dangerous restriction of  
the food supply; but the elimination  
of every sort of waste and the substi-  
tution of other commodities of which  
we have more abundant supplies for  
those which we need to save, will in  
no way impair the strength of our  
people.

### Urges Cooperation.

I, therefore, in the national interest,  
take the liberty of calling upon every  
loyal American to take fully to  
heart the suggestions which are being  
circulated by the food administration  
and of begging that they be followed.  
I am confident that the great body of  
our women, who have labored so loyally  
in co-operation with the food ad-  
ministration will strengthen their ef-  
forts and will take it as a part of their  
burden in this period of national serv-  
ice to see that the above suggestions  
are observed throughout the land.

WILSON  
The White House  
18 January, 1918.

### SUMMARY OF RULES.

Rules have been formulated by the  
department to effect the necessary  
saving of foods. Some of these rules  
apply to manufacturers, wholesalers  
and retailers under license regulations.  
Others apply to the housewife and  
stated briefly cover the following  
points: The consumer is requested to  
purchase an equal amount of some  
other cereal for all wheat flour pur-  
chased. They may be used separately  
or mixed as the housewife chooses.  
Purchase of Victory bread is strongly  
urged. This will consist of a mini-  
mum of five per cent of cereal other  
than wheat for the present; the per-  
centage to be increased until on Feb-  
ruary 24th it will contain a minimum  
percentage of twenty per cent. On  
wheatless days and wheatless meals  
use of bread made entirely of other ce-  
reals is urged. For local situations  
where exceptions are necessary, appli-  
cations should be made to state food  
administrations.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears  
the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

JOHN WHITE & CO.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Liberal assortment  
and full value paid  
for FURS

Widely and  
Solely Sold

## Early History Recalled

(Continued from 1st page.)

ous, but dignified, response in writing,  
in which they elaborated the grounds  
of their decision. On the 26th day of  
December a bitter resolution was passed  
in the House which the Legislature  
sought to amend, the judges on of  
office. This effort failed for a lack of a  
two-thirds vote, which the Constitution  
required. The resolution passed the  
House by a vote of 61 to 33. The Senate,  
forseeing the defeat of the resolutions  
in the House, approached the subject  
from another angle, and on December 9  
passed an act repealing all laws estab-  
lishing the Court of Appeals and under-  
took to create a new Court of Appeals.  
When the measure reached the House  
the body consumed three days in dis-  
cussion.

The debate was spirited and exciting,  
and was participated in by such men as  
the great Ben Hardin and the matchless  
John Wickliffe, who championed the  
cause of the old Court, and whose  
speeches against the constitutionality  
of the measure were masterpieces of elo-  
quence and logic. There was great con-  
fusion in the delivery of the delivery  
of the speeches, and these years of  
literature fell upon the ears deaf to  
reason. But the friends of the measure  
became alarmed lest such great argu-  
ments should turn the tide against the  
bill, and to the utter disgust of all, the  
Governor of the State was seen upon  
the floor of the House urging the passage  
of the bill. So unusual was the sight  
that the Chief Justice George Robertson  
was moved to remark that "the scene re-  
sembled a camp meeting in confusion  
and a mob, but lacked its holy impul-  
se." At midnight, December 23, after  
the most strenuous battle in the annals  
of the Legislature of this State, the House  
concurred in the Senate bill, and it im-  
mediately found approval at the hands  
of the Governor.

The Court of Appeals, having been  
supposedly legislated out of office, the  
Governor proceeded to appoint a new  
Court. He named William T. Barry as  
Chief Justice and as Associate Justices,  
James Haggins, John Trimble and Ben-  
jamin Patton. Upon the death of the  
latter, which occurred soon after his ap-  
pointment, Kevin H. Hivage was ap-  
pointed as his successor. Chief Justice  
Barry was regarded as a distinguished  
criminal lawyer, but is reported to have  
labored under great disadvantages as a  
Judge. Haggins was a prominent mem-  
ber of the Kentucky bar, while the other  
two were large and lucrative practice, but  
violent assaults were made upon his pri-  
vate character. Trimble was the  
brother of Robert Trimble, who died a  
Justice of the Supreme Court of the  
United States, and in the heat of con-  
troversy his ability was questioned.  
Nothing is known of Hivage beyond the  
fact that he was appointed to succeed  
Patton.

### Appeal To The People.

As soon as the Legislature passed this  
bill creating the new court and abol-  
ishing the old, the minority of the body  
issued a fervent appeal to the people of  
the State, in which it set forth with  
much warmth the cause of the old court,  
and denounced in withering terms the  
revolutionary proceedings of the major-  
ity. Judge Le Boeuf and his associates of  
the old court questioned the constitu-  
tionality of the act creating the new  
court, and refused to vacate the office.  
The new court as organized and appointed  
Francis P. Blair, Chief Justice, and the  
other four Justices, Swift, refused to  
surrender the records of the office.  
Upon his refusal, the new Court took  
possession of the office, which pre-  
sented such a scene of confusion and  
disorder as to be a disgrace to the State.  
The new court, in its second year,  
was in the hands of men of such towering  
ability, there was the great Chief Justice  
Le Boeuf, among the others, stood like  
Mount Blanc above the lesser Alps. He had  
desired for some time to retire from the  
bench of the State, but his keen sense of  
duty impelled him to remain at his post as  
long as there was the least danger, and he  
stood like a Greek warrior until the last bat-  
tle was finished. The people had great con-  
fidence in his personal integrity, and this,  
more than anything else, accounts for the  
sweeping victory that finally crowned the  
efforts of the Anti-republican party at the  
election, 1926. This duty finished, the great  
Chief Justice resigned to become Federal  
Judge for the district of Kentucky, which  
position he filled with ability until his death,  
January 23, 1925.

In view of the fact that Judge Boyle  
was Chief Justice during this assault upon the  
judiciary, and stood with Spartan devotion to  
the cause, through that memorable struggle,  
I feel that I cannot conclude this paper with-  
out mentioning the name of this great man,  
and deserved a eulogy which Judge George  
Robertson, himself an august and serene per-  
sonality, once paid to Judge Boyle.  
"As a lawyer, he was candid, conscientious  
and faithful; as a statesman, honest, disinter-  
ested and patriotic; as a judge, pure, impar-  
tial and enlightened; as a citizen, upright,  
just and fearless; as a neighbor, kind, affable  
and condescending; as a man, chaste, mod-  
est and benign; as a husband, most com-  
passionate and affectionate and devoted."

## Every One of Them Said —"We'll Deposit Our Money with the

# Peoples Bank

This Bank pays all your taxes  
on your money on deposit, and,  
in addition, pays you interest  
on time deposits.

"Watch Us Grow"

The bill over his veto, thus terminating the  
most fiercely and vigorously contested piece  
of legislation known to the history of this State.  
Francis P. Blair, the new Court, long, surrendered  
to the old Court. If the records pertaining to  
the old Court, and the new Court passed out of  
existence after a stormy career, "unworn,  
unimpaired and unaging." In all it rendered  
seventy-two opinions, which are preserved  
as curiosities in the State Museum, but until recently  
have not been cited as authority by the bar  
of this State.

Although it is so very regrettable that the  
State was compelled to pass through such a  
bitter ordeal as this, in which the very life  
of the courts was threatened, yet out of all the  
evil some good resulted in the fact that it  
was abundantly established that Kentucky,  
even then, was blessed with a great judiciary,  
unquestioned for ability and unflinching of  
the cause of the mob.

These great patriots, who faced this criti-  
cal situation, and bore themselves with such  
noble fortitude throughout the trouble, not  
only immortalized their own names, but  
by their distinguished services impressed  
their exalted personal and official worth upon  
all future generations. There were men who  
did not lose sight of the Constitution as a frail  
and tottering edifice that afforded no shelter  
in times of storm. They regarded it as the  
bulwark of our liberty, as the great fortress  
of our common safety in times of extreme  
peril—a sturdy, unmovable and of the chivalrous  
deeds of the heroes of old.

List in the golden words of Judge Clark,  
of the Bourbon Circuit Court, the first Court  
to pass on this question, the Court of Appeals  
adverse to the constitutionality of the meas-  
ure, and having been summoned to appear  
before the Legislature and show cause why  
he should not be removed by address, re-  
sponded in the following language:

In pronouncing void a law that is incom-  
patible with the Constitution, the judiciary  
does not assume a superiority over the Leg-  
islature. It announces only that the will  
of the people as expressed in their Constitu-  
tion is the will of the sovereign, and the  
people. The decision was given after the  
most mature deliberation, which I am able to  
testify, and from a firm conviction of the  
principles there involved, and I must have  
been not only faithful to my conscience, but  
to the constitution of the United States and  
the dignity of the judiciary. The office had ex-  
pressed any other opinion."

Men of Towering Ability.  
It was fitting to indeed for the State that  
in these times when the State Government  
was in the hands of men of such towering  
ability, there was the great Chief Justice  
Le Boeuf, among the others, stood like  
Mount Blanc above the lesser Alps. He had  
desired for some time to retire from the  
bench of the State, but his keen sense of  
duty impelled him to remain at his post as  
long as there was the least danger, and he  
stood like a Greek warrior until the last bat-  
tle was finished. The people had great con-  
fidence in his personal integrity, and this,  
more than anything else, accounts for the  
sweeping victory that finally crowned the  
efforts of the Anti-republican party at the  
election, 1926. This duty finished, the great  
Chief Justice resigned to become Federal  
Judge for the district of Kentucky, which  
position he filled with ability until his death,  
January 23, 1925.

In view of the fact that Judge Boyle  
was Chief Justice during this assault upon the  
judiciary, and stood with Spartan devotion to  
the cause, through that memorable struggle,  
I feel that I cannot conclude this paper with-  
out mentioning the name of this great man,  
and deserved a eulogy which Judge George  
Robertson, himself an august and serene per-  
sonality, once paid to Judge Boyle.  
"As a lawyer, he was candid, conscientious  
and faithful; as a statesman, honest, disinter-  
ested and patriotic; as a judge, pure, impar-  
tial and enlightened; as a citizen, upright,  
just and fearless; as a neighbor, kind, affable  
and condescending; as a man, chaste, mod-  
est and benign; as a husband, most com-  
passionate and affectionate and devoted."

CATARH CANNOT  
BE CURED  
with local applications, as they  
cannot reach the seat of the  
disease. Catarrh is a local dis-  
ease, greatly influenced by con-  
stitutional conditions, and in  
order to cure it you must take  
an internal remedy. Hall's  
Catarrh Medicine is taken inter-  
nally and acts thru the blood on  
the mucous surfaces of the sys-  
tem. Hall's Catarrh Medicine  
was prescribed by one of the  
best physicians in this country  
for years. It is composed of  
some of the best tonics known,  
combined with some of the best  
blood purifiers. The perfect  
combination of the ingredients  
in Hall's Catarrh Medicine is  
what produces such wonderful  
results in catarrhal conditions.  
Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props.,  
Toledo, O.

All Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for consti-  
pation.

**J. C. McCLARY**

UNDERTAKER and EMBALMER  
STANFORD, KY.

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

## SUE BENNETT MEMORIAL SCHOOL LONDON, KY.

Second Term Begins Jan. 2, 1918

FIVE SCHOOLS ARE MAINTAINED:

I. MODEL SCHOOL.—Work covers first  
eight grades. Thorough training for High School.  
Provides PRACTICE TEACHING for Normal Students.

II. HIGH SCHOOL.—College preparatory  
and vocational courses. Our graduates admitted  
to all leading colleges without examination.

III. SCHOOL OF MUSIC.—Piano, violin (all  
stringed instruments), voice, public school music,  
all wind instruments, etc., taught. A large band,  
an orchestra, glee club, etc., maintained.

IV. SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.—Bookkeeping,  
shorthand, typewriting, and all allied subjects  
taught. Special courses preparing for Govern-  
ment positions.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—Courses preparing for  
County and State Certificates and for a State  
Diploma. Students may enter at any time—but  
the sooner the better.

For full information, rates, etc., write,  
THE PRINCIPAL, LONDON, KY.

## Progressive People

THE business man knows  
the value and convenience of  
a Checking Account; so does the  
up-to-date professional man;  
likewise the progressive farmer; and, too,  
the wide-awake business woman. We  
shall be glad to initiate people into details  
of keeping a checking account.

WE WILL BE GLAD TO TAKE YOUR ORDER  
FOR THE NEW LIBERTY LOAN BONDS.

The Bank of Mt. Vernon

## GRANVILLE OWENS | UNDERTAKER |

Brodhead Ky

— COMPLETE LINE —

Coffins, Caskets and Robes

Mail, Telegraph or Tele-  
phone orders Promptly  
Filled

THAT TERRIBLE HEADACHE

Do you have periodic attacks  
of headache accompanied by  
sickness of the stomach or vom-  
iting, a sallow skin and dull  
eyes? If so, you can get quick  
relief by taking Chamberlain's  
Tablets as directed for bilious-  
ness, and you may be able to  
avoid these attacks if you observe  
the directions with each package

ATLAS WONDER

THE Atlas Wonder cures kidney and  
bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures  
diabetes, weakens and cures back, rheuma-  
tism and all diseases of the kidneys and  
urinary tract. It is a powerful and safe  
cure for all these ailments. It is sold  
everywhere.

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA